

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES S. ATTON,
OF Marion County.
FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOSEPH RISTINE,
OF Fountain County.
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
MATTHEW L. BRETT,
OF Daviess County.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR B. HORD,
OF Decatur County.
FOR REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT,
MICHAEL C. KERR,
OF Floyd County.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SAMUEL L. RUGG,
OF Allen County.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.
1st District—JOHN LAW.
2d " JAMES A. CRAVENS.
3d " H. HARRINGTON.
4th " W. S. HOLMAN.
5th " E. JOHNSON.
6th " A. B. CONDUITE.
7th " D. W. VOORHEES.
8th " J. H. BIRNEY.
10th " J. K. EDGERTON.
11th " J. F. McDOWELL.

The Tide Turned.

The news from Maryland is of a cheering character. General McClellan telegraphs that he is driving the rebels from their positions with the most signal success. A large number of prisoners have been captured, and the strongholds of the enemy are occupied by our troops. The confirmation of this news will give confidence in the new direction of our military affairs and that our arms will speedily retrieve the disasters we have recently suffered in Virginia. We do not feel like hallooing before we are out of the woods, but we are strongly inclined to huzzah for little Mac.

Popular Unity—How It Was Inaugurated and How Destroyed.

The Chicago Times says: This war has begun on certain known principles and for certain avowed objects. To these Democrats universally and unreservedly pledged themselves, and as universally announced their readiness and anxiety to co-operate in the support of the Government with all other political organizations which should adhere to those principles and objects to the end. The popular unity which prevailed then—for popular unity did apparently prevail then on the distinct basis of those principles and objects—would prevail now had all other political organizations been as faithful to their pledges as has been the Democratic party. What were those pledges? They were: 1. The resolution (which we append) passed by nearly a unanimous vote by the United States House of Representatives on the 11th of February, 1861; 2. The original proclamation of the President calling for volunteers to put down the insurrection; 3. The famous CATTRETT resolution (which we also append) passed by both Houses of Congress, by nearly a unanimous vote, at the extra session in July, 1861.

These were the pledges. The first was these words:

Resolved, That neither the Federal Government nor the people of non-slaveholding States have a purpose or a constitutional right to interfere with slavery in any of the States in the Union.

Resolved, That those persons in the North who do not subscribe to the foregoing proposition are not only unwelcome to the Democratic party, but are to be excluded from the ranks of the party, and that the increase of their numbers and influence does not keep pace with the increase of the aggregate population of the Union.

The words of the second were, in substance, that the troops should be used to re-establish the Federal authority and repossess the Federal property in the insurrectionary districts.

The words of the third were:

That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capitol; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion and resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

It was upon the basis of these pledges, we say, that unity prevailed among the people of the North at the beginning of the war. If there were exceptions to this unity, they were persons, too insignificant in numbers and influence, to excite the serious attention or alarm of any portion of the people of the Republic, described in the first foregoing resolution.

There might be unity to-morrow, as there was at the beginning of the war, upon these same pledges. Democrats have not receded an inch from them, and will not.

In Democrats maintain their party organization—if they hold party conventions and make party nominations—the necessity of the course is obvious. No other way is left open to them to uphold the principles upon which the war was commenced and preserve the purposes only upon which it can be conducted to a successful close.

Whatever calamities shall befall the country will be almost wholly due to the destruction of that popular unity in the loyal States with which Democrats have so eagerly sought to strengthen the hands of the Government.

The Contrast.

At a public meeting in New Hampshire, Sen. Hale, of that State, is reported to have said: "I may be ordered to fight Warren for the expression I am about to make; but I do not hesitate to declare that there is nothing that can parallel the exhibition of ability, vigor and resources shown by the Confederate Government, except the incapacity and imbecility of our own." Sen. Hale has no doubt been very much surprised to learn that there is nothing that can parallel the exhibition of ability, vigor and resources shown by the Confederate Government, except the incapacity and imbecility of our own.

and Associates in selecting them upon occasion from the exposed and condemned shoddy contractors.

One army, at a conjuncture when the fortunes of the whole contest were dependent upon it, has been sent to the field, and the result is that General, whose name has always been associated with defeat, has been kept in command by the nomination of Cabinet Ministers. All the while the energies of the Government have been directed against the public, and the private citizens, or to seconding the private revenge and political hates of men who have secretly instigated acquisitions against their neighbors. Never on so great an occasion had an Administration confined itself to such paltry objects.

But did not Mr. Lincoln preface his inaugural oath by the declaration that he considered the decision of the Supreme Court, in regard to the subject of slavery, as not binding upon him; while he felt bound to obey the instructions of the Chicago platform? A stream never rises higher than its fountain, nor an administration than its head.

All this while the people have placed in the hands of the President at Washington unlimited resources of men and money, arms, ships, and public credit.

It is customary to say, in excuse for the present state of affairs, that the administration has exhibited unexpected resources. True; but has not the North shown a power and wealth of means equally surprising? We have raised armies such as Europe never equalled, navies which have never been surpassed, and in the use of modern improvements of warfare. We have spent money at a rate that startles the most extravagant schemes of the Old World. There is not an invention of war—plated ship, machine gun, mining apparatus, or balloon of reconnaissance, diving bell, or pontoon—which we have not had. No army ever marched, no navy ever sailed, with such pay, or provision, or armament, as ours.

We stood as intrepidly above our adversaries, in resources, on the last day's battle at Bull Run, as a year ago. We are now as far above them as at any time—if we had men in charge of public affairs capable of handling these resources. The only reason why we have not lies between ourselves and our adversaries—N. Y. Argus.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times From Washington.

The War Around Washington—A Review of the Campaign in Virginia—The Object of the Campaign was not to make a Disunion in favor of McClellan—Subsequent Movements of the Confederates—The Rationale of the Maryland Invasion—The Design of the Confederates is simply to Capture Washington.

Washington, Sept. 11.

Pope's campaign in Virginia having come to such a disastrous and ignominious termination, his friends here are making desperate efforts to gloss over his shameful incompetency by throwing the blame of his retreat upon other officers. The most impudent attempt of all is that which tries to make out the sole design of Pope's campaign toward Richmond was to make such a diversion on the Rappahannock as would enable General McClellan to evacuate the Peninsula in safety. Such is the ground which is now eagerly assumed and seriously maintained here by the friends of Pope and Stanton and the foes of McClellan. It is necessary, therefore, to refute this piece of unblushing audacity.

The real facts of the case are these: Disgusted at last with the insubordination and imbecility of Fremont, the President, early in July, relieved him of his command, and placed under Pope's command the combined armies of Banks, Fremont, and McDowell, including Sigel's division, Schurz's brigade, and the troops that had been serving under General Shields. These forces were—Banks's corps, 25,000; McDowell's corps, 10,000; Fremont's corps, 40,000; Sigel's division, 15,000; Schurz's division, 10,000—total, 130,000. Included in these were 16,000 cavalry, and over 100 pieces of artillery. On the 14th of July, Pope assumed command of this magnificent army, and issued to his troops that bombastic address in which he said, among other foolish things:

"Meantime I desire to dismiss from your minds certain phrases which I am sorry to find much in vogue among you.

"I fear constantly of taking strong positions and holding them—of lines of retreat, and of bases of supplies. Let us discard such ideas.

"Let us study the probable lines of retreat of our opponents, and leave our own to take care of themselves.

"Let us look before us and not behind.

"Success and glory are in the advance.

"Disaster and shame lurk in the rear.

These were the principles which his campaign was conducted; and behold the result.

"Disaster and shame lurk in his rear," sure enough. By "not looking behind" him, by discarding his "base of supplies," the enemy slipped in his rear, possessed themselves of his supplies, and even to feed their army for many weeks, and captured even his baggage and official papers, not to anticipate.

On taking the field, Gen. Pope was ordered by Gen. Halleck to advance by Richmond by way of Culpeper. It was understood that Gen. Halleck was convinced of the impracticability of taking Richmond by way of the Peninsula, but that he and Pope thought it might be due from the North. Hence Pope's expedition to the Rappahannock. Its disgraceful results are so fresh in the minds of your readers that I need not allude to them.

The fact that Gen. McClellan needed any "diversion" to be made in order that he might get his army away from the Peninsula in safety is perfectly absurd. From the time he arrived at Harrison's Landing, on the 21st of July, until he was ordered to move on the 26th, he made no attempt to dislodge or even to annoy him. It would have been madness for him to have done so; and they knew it. This thing is to be noted about the military movements of the Confederates: they never undertake impossibilities, and they never fail to seize an opportunity of doing anything which they are sure they can do. As soon as Gen. McClellan had established his position at Harrison's Landing, they saw that he would be reinforced there, and would renew from there the attack on Richmond. Hence it was that, until the 15th of August, they kept such an immense force at Richmond. They knew that his army was coming down from them from the North with 120,000 troops. But they rated Pope at his true worth. They knew that they had far more to fear from McClellan's 75,000 veterans than from Pope's whole army. Therefore it was that, while they sent Gen. Jackson with 24,000 men to fight Pope, they still kept 200,000 troops at Richmond and on the Peninsula watching McClellan.

The battle of Cedar Mountain was fought August 9. Jackson, with his 24,000 troops, defeated Pope, and forced him to retreat to Culpeper. But this did not "divert" the 200,000 rebel troops away from Richmond. They hung around him in every direction. They were at Richmond. They were at Fort Darling. They were at Petersburg. They were at City Point. They were at Danville. They were at Malvern Hills. They were at Turkey Bend. They were at his right hand and on his left, before him.

From the day the evacuation began, on the 26th of August until the day it was completed, the 15th, the Confederate force around McClellan outnumbered him two to one.

Then, however, they began to pour toward the North. Then they saw that the movement of Pope toward Richmond was not a feint; that to him had been committed the task of taking Richmond, and that McClellan's army was to become Pope's reserve force. The battle of Cedar Mountain, fought on the 9th, had merely checked Pope's advance. In order to save Richmond, he must be driven back.

This task was performed by the Confederate army between the 15th and 31st of August. And so completely was the work done that Pope's whole army would have been annihilated if he had not been for the gallant conduct of some of his officers and soldiers of McClellan's army—Heintzelman, Kearney, Hooker, Porter and Sumner—whom Pope now seeks to cry down, and against most of whom he has had the impudence to press a claim to know that the President is in full possession of the facts of this case. He knows that Pope was sent South to take Richmond; and that it was Halleck's intention to re-inforce him with McClellan's army; and that it was Halleck's intention to send McClellan's army to fight Pope, and not to send it to fight the Confederates.

Halleck's plan, as the fact is, is neverless a fact, that the Confederates occupy at this moment the same position at Centerville that they did at this time last year, and there they will probably remain all winter. But they are not content to repose upon the laurels they have won. Leaving a strong force at Centerville, the Confederates marched their main body up to Leesburg, crossed the Potomac river, Point of Rocks, and on Saturday, September 6, advanced to Frederick City, the capital of the State of Maryland, of which they are still in quiet possession. Before this took place, the Administration newspapers accused the public, on the authority of the War Department, that such a thing as the invasion of Maryland by the Confederates was an utter impossibility, because the Union troops guarding the forts were posted in such a way that it would be impossible for the rebels to cross. So about the 23d and 24th ult., the War Department authorized the telegraph to assert positively that the rebel troops could not cross the Rappahannock; that Pope was holding all the forts, and that the public know how much confidence to repose in such assurances. It is known now that the rebels do not cross rivers at guarded fords. They know of plenty of fords which are not guarded, and which they can cross with ease. What the rebels will do in Maryland is a fair matter for speculation. The War Department says they are in a trap; that they can never recross into Virginia again. But it said the same thing when the rebels had crossed the Rappahannock; when they had come through Thoroughfare Gap; when they had gone to Centerville. On each occasion it was said the rebels are in a firm trap now; Stonewall Jackson is caught this time sure. But the rebel army could never be caught in a trap; and I do not think they will this time. I do not think they have abandoned their designs on Washington. They do not like the looks of thirty-two forts on the south side of the Potomac, and it may be that they are trying to take the capital by strategy. It is not the designs of the Confederates to capture the Annapolis Junction, between this city and Baltimore. This would cut off Washington from all aid and communication from the North; but it would at the same time expose the Confederates to an attack from troops that would be at once sent from Washington. But, at all events, you may rely on this as certain: The design of Lee is to take Washington, and all the movements and designs made with that end in view. He has in the neighborhood of Frederick 150,000 troops, including 16,000 cavalry and 180 pieces of artillery. And he has, between the Point of Rocks, Leesburg, Centerville and Manassas 150,000 more. McClellan has made a part of his army up north of Washington, so as to protect Washington from that side, and also to cover the railroad from Baltimore. But he has also taken the field at the head of his force. This is more than Gen. Lee expected, and it may change his plans. Gen. Wool has made such admirable dispositions of his troops around Baltimore that that city is also regarded as safe. In a few days the great battle for the possession of Washington will be fought, and then look out for music. The result of that battle will be decisive of the fate of the rebellion.

The Democracy Aroused.

The Democracy of the country is moving—rousing to the importance of the great crisis now upon us. In Maine, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, the Democracy have already spoken through their respective State legislatures in tones that cannot be mistaken, and other States will soon follow in the same strain. In every loyal State they speak the same sentiment of devotion to the Constitution and of determination to conquer all its enemies wherever found. They are sworn to the glorious history of their party, which is identical with the history and prosperity of the country—the white man's Eden, till the serpent of abolition entered it—by the memories of the past and their hopes of the future—by their reverence for their ancestors and concern for their own posterity—by their pride as Americans, and their self-respect as men—by their love of truth and their sense of honor in all its forms—by their love of liberty and their abhorrence of slavery—that this country shall be saved—that the Constitution shall be protected and preserved from the base and cowardly attacks of the Northern abolitionists, as well as from the armed attacks of the Southern secessionists.

Let our people take courage. The old-fashioned constitutional Democracy is aroused, and the doom of abolitionism and disunionism is sealed. There is hope ahead. Let us stand like men, to send patriotic men to Congress, and to put patriotic men in office, and all may yet be well. Let us do this, and then, and not till then, can we hope for a preserved Constitution and a restored Union.

Go to work, then, friends throughout the north, and let the result of the elections of October and November proclaim to the world that the American people have determined that their country, their liberties, and their children's heritage of constitutional privileges shall not be destroyed.

So far, the determination and earnestness manifested by the loyal Democracy are most gratifying. The old form of Democracy is aroused, as the same time expose the Confederates to an attack from troops that would be at once sent from Washington. But, at all events, you may rely on this as certain: The design of Lee is to take Washington, and all the movements and designs made with that end in view. He has in the neighborhood of Frederick 150,000 troops, including 16,000 cavalry and 180 pieces of artillery. And he has, between the Point of Rocks, Leesburg, Centerville and Manassas 150,000 more. McClellan has made a part of his army up north of Washington, so as to protect Washington from that side, and also to cover the railroad from Baltimore. But he has also taken the field at the head of his force. This is more than Gen. Lee expected, and it may change his plans. Gen. Wool has made such admirable dispositions of his troops around Baltimore that that city is also regarded as safe. In a few days the great battle for the possession of Washington will be fought, and then look out for music. The result of that battle will be decisive of the fate of the rebellion.

The President on Emancipation.

The Rev. Dr. Patton, a distinguished Congregational minister from Chicago, with a few others, waited on the President yesterday, presenting an address on the subject of emancipation, in behalf of a large meeting held in Chicago. The address is signed by large numbers of the best and most influential men of all parties. It urges emancipation as an absolute necessity for progressing the war with any hope of successful termination. The President received the delegation very cordially. He said the subject presented in the address lay very near his heart, but he had not yet made up his mind that he could yet adopt such a policy. He then recounted some of the principal objections to emancipation, and said as soon as he could relieve his mind, he should certainly go as far as his petitioners would desire.—Washington Dispatches to the Cin. Gazette.

Warned by the Past.

In 1840 the Whig party went into convention at Harrisburg and determined that they would elect a President without any party and without any principles. They nominated Cass and Tyler, and adopted no platform. Harrison was a Whig and a Tyler was an old Democrat. The arrangement seemed fair. Many honest and patriotic Democrats were deceived by the ruse. Harrison and Tyler were elected, an opportunity was returned to Congress, and the no party victory was complete. But how did no party work? The Democrats were cheated; the Whigs were cheated, the people were cheated, and the no party Congress and no party Administration overwhelmed with popular execration and contempt.

Again in 1848 the Whigs resorted to similar means to secure success. Gen. Taylor had never come in his life. He was a party man, and knew nothing about party—nothing of the principles which divided parties. He had no friends to reward—no enemies to punish. The era of good feeling by his election was to be restored, and the Government was thereafter to run on as smoothly as a maiden's summer dream. Again Democrats were deceived by specious pretences. Many of the discontented and disappointed Democratic politicians went over to the enemy. Many patriotic Democrats went over with them, thinking to establish a political millennium. No sooner, however, had the new Administration assumed the reins of power than party spirit reared more fiercely than ever before in the country's history. The tax of the political executioners at Washington flew up and down with lightning speed, and those who went into office pledged against political proscription, proscribed everybody but the working party. The result was a party—the Democratic party—in the Congressional elections which succeeded, alone secured the country from the adoption of the most ruinous partisan measures.

The same year that Taylor was elected a party man, the Democrats of New York, under what they believed a grievous party provocation, abandoned the Democratic party and struck hands with their political enemies. They adopted a platform at Buffalo, and attempted to make a party of the anti-slavery elements of the North in accomplishing their purpose. To this day every man who countenanced that detection blushes to acknowledge his part in it. What seemed consistently harmless at the time, aided in finally plunging the country into civil war.

Such have been the results of an abandonment of the Democratic party heretofore. Is there any real Democrat who can fail to be warned in this matter by the admonition of the past? Is there any real Democrat who does not know that to abandon his own party under any pretence is to surrender the control of the Government to evil influences and to endanger its very existence in the future? To abandon the Democratic party is to renounce the constitutional principles upon which that party is based. It is to lay the helm of the ship to hands unworthy of trust. The first step toward a compromise with our political enemies is a fatal step downward. Every Democratic vote withheld from the Democracy, is a vote withheld from the Constitution, the Government, the Union and the laws.—Milwaukee News.

Discipline.

The habits of some of the military about here show a want of discipline that is the forerunner of defeat and disaster. They go to private houses and behave in the most insolent manner toward unprotected private families. They demand breakfast, dinner or supper; threaten, bluster and frighten women and children. For all this there is not the smallest excuse or apology. They are simply and utterly wrong. It is the duty of every real Democrat who does not know that to abandon his own party under any pretence is to surrender the control of the Government to evil influences and to endanger its very existence in the future? To abandon the Democratic party is to renounce the constitutional principles upon which that party is based. It is to lay the helm of the ship to hands unworthy of trust. The first step toward a compromise with our political enemies is a fatal step downward. Every Democratic vote withheld from the Democracy, is a vote withheld from the Constitution, the Government, the Union and the laws.—Milwaukee News.

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CELEBRATED

FRESH CAN BALTIMORE OYSTERS.

ARE now in market, received daily by Adams' Express, at the Depot, No. 3 North Illinois street, and run away from the enemy and then rob us of our property.

It is idle to expect any active help to the Union cause from men subject to such outbursts. It is a shame that such a protection as Smith and Morgan give the people of this State is furnished to put down this rebellion, relieve us of pretended defenders, and we can do better for the Union cause without these bandits than with them.

Such practices will not help the rebellion. They strengthen and intensify it every day.

The civil law of this State must be enforced and respected, unless overruled by some military necessity, and as a mere military question, it is marvelous that a General would allow his camp to be burdened with negroes. A soldier that needs a darkey to wait on him, will never meet successfully one that waits on himself and asks no favors.

Finally, we notice that this city is under martial law, but where are its benefits visible? It ought to insure order and sobriety, but these qualities are found in Louisville in day time, much less at night. Take in shoulder straps and put down this rebellion, relieve us of pretended defenders, and we can do better for the Union cause without these bandits than with them.

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Such practices will not help the rebellion. They strengthen and intensify it every day.

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